Massachusetts Institute of Technology Charles Stark Draper Laboratory

Luminary Memorandum #169

TO:

Distribution

FROM:

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DATE:

1 September 1970

SUBJECT: Effect of LSPOS "Bum Skinny" in Luminary-1D

An approximate position vector of the moon is computed in The unit vector is made up as: LSPOS.

RMOON (x) = COS (LOM)

RMOON (y) = K1 SIN (LOM) - K2 SIN (LOM-LON)

RMOON (z) = K3 SIN (LOM) + K4 SIN (LOM-LON)

The value of LOM is calculated as LOM = $LOM_0 + LOM T$ -(A SIN (W_A T + $\phi_{\rm A}$) + B SIN (W_B T + $\phi_{\rm B}$)). (1)

The value of W_R was inadvertently mis-scaled in Luminary-1D by a factor of 2. The computed value is $(W_B (correct) / 2)$.

The first graph (coded 3 in the lower left corner) shows the Moon position error when things are going good. ABS(EMAX) < 1.1 DEG.

The second graph (coded 4 in lower left corner) shows the Moon position error as calculated in Luminary-1D. ABS(EMAX) < 3.3 DEG.

No fix is planned for Apollo 14. The ground can transmit a very accurate Moon position vector if that body should be desired for alignment.

For Apollo 15 the numbers must be changed since the interval of usage for LSPOS is one year (July 1.0 to July 1.0). The present data expires on July 1.0, 1971.

MIT/DL has made a long (4 year +) ephemeris tape and LSPOS values can be fitted for up to 4 years. The first run indicates a 1500 day fit with corrections made as in equation (1), has ABS(EMAX) < 1.9 degrees.



